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International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
(ILGWU)

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Justice (Vol. 40, Iss. 11)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Comments

Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XL, No. 11

June 1, 1958

Price 10 Cents

Meany Supports To Fight Corruption

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Severance Pay Fund, Raises Start for 8,000 in '105'

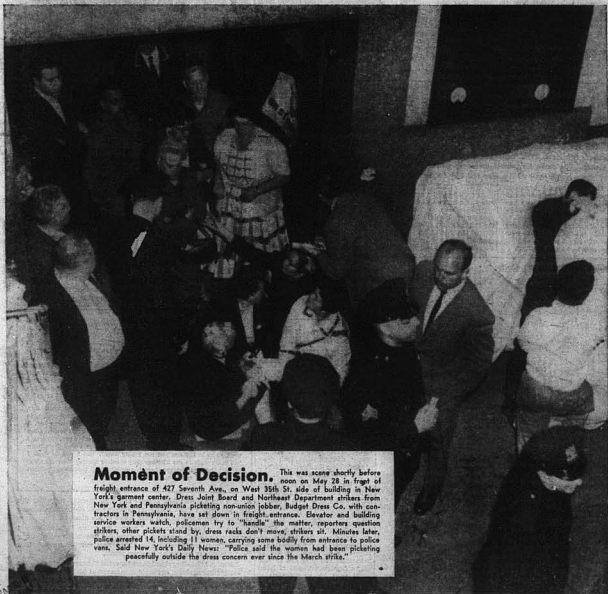
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Dress Umpire Boosts Stability in Industry

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To Pick First Ten Winners Of ILGWU Scholarships

—Page 4



Moment of Decision.

This was scene shortly before noon on May 28 in front of freight entrance of 427 Seventh Ave., on West 35th St. side of building in New York's garment center, Dress Joint Board and Northeast Department strikers from New York and Pennsylvania picketing non-union jobber, Budget Dress Co., with contractors in Pennsylvania, have sat down in freight entrance. Elevator and building service workers watch, policemen try to "handle" the matter, reporters question strikers, other pickets stand by, dress racks don't move, strikers sit. Minutes later, police arrested 14, including 11 women, carrying some bodily from entrance to police vans. Said New York's Daily News: "Police said the women had been picketing peacefully outside the dress concern ever since the March strike."

Mean Backs Labor Laws to Fight Corruption

The Senate Labor subcommittee has a "heavy responsibility" to take "every precaution against playing into the hands of the forces of corruption," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the unit headed by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.).

Legislation by Congress is "necessary and desirable," Meany said, if the labor movement is to be aided in its fight to "eradicate every manifestation of dishonesty and undemocratic practices." He listed specific legislative proposals the AFL-CIO recommended.

But if Congress were to say, "To get the legislation you need, you must also accept legislation which you know in your hearts to be harmful and destructive," then "the AFL-CIO would be prepared to oppose such a package," Meany said.

Meany cited his testimony on a General Board policy statement reaffirming AFL-CIO support of "properly considered, properly drafted, necessary and adequate" legislation, as the subcommittee prepared to wind up hearings.

Labor Foes Gird

He was preceded by witnesses from business and industry who ignored the subcommittee's announced desire to confine legislation to limited fields of corruption, malpractice and Taft-Hartley reform. They demanded, instead, abolition of the union shop and so-called union "monopoly."

The problem before the subcommittee, Meany said, was to devise legislation to assist the labor movement in maintaining free, democratic and responsible unions and in "riding itself of crooks and

rascals who have preyed upon some unions."

A related problem, he said, was "improper practices" by some unions and employers and "sometimes by the two in collusion."

The "basic approach" of the AFL-CIO and the subcommittee, Meany suggested, was the same: to deal with "improper activities" but to "avoid legislation which could serve only to weaken honest, decent trade unions and undermine effective collective bargaining."

Turning to specific proposals, Meany pointed out that extreme care was needed to avoid dictating unnecessarily rigid procedures to promote democratic practices.

The AFL-CIO Codes of Ethical Practices, he pointed out, deliberately refrained from prescriptions of "precise procedures."

Study Needed

This does not mean "we are necessarily opposed to any and every proposal to provide for a secret vote and elections at regular intervals of reasonable duration," he said. It does mean "we want an opportunity to study the meaning and effects of any specific proposal."

It also means that "primary re-

liance will have to be placed on our own self-policing Codes of Ethical Practices."

"An important element of any legislation will be the recognition it gives and the implementation it provides to labor's own effort to keep its house in order and to foster and protect free and democratic trade unions."

Meany emphasized that in the field of trusteeship established over local unions, exposure of abuses by the McClellan committee had been sufficient to produce reforms which already were required also by the ethical practices codes.

Meany placed great stress on the value of reports to the government by both unions and management in specific fields.

Protect Welfare Funds

Expressing a strong hope that the House would complete action on the Senate-passed bill to protect employee welfare and pension plans through reports of their financial affairs, he reiterated an earlier recommendation that employers be required to report funds spent on "labor relations," including money for labor spies, discrimination against union members and outside "consultants" such as Nathan W. Shusterman.

(Continued on Page 10)

Labor Law Pow-Wow



Legislation to help ensure ethical practices in labor ranks is discussed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (left). Senators Irving (R-N.Y.) and John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.).

WASHINGTON MEMO

by John Herling

Bill Passed by Congress Won't Help Jobless Much

WASHINGTON — Predicting 6 million unemployed for June, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell left for Europe June 3 to head the U.S. delegation to the International Labor Organization conference at Geneva with representatives of labor movements, management and government from more than 70 nations.

Secretary Mitchell began behind a whole sea of economic troubles, feeling as helpless as old King Canute who also was unable (and didn't expect) to wave back the tide. Not that Mitchell hasn't tried to perform tricks with his statistical wand, however.

The Labor Secretary is more than a little unhappy about the "Emergency Unemployment Compensation" bill now passed by the Senate and the House. Governors of most states have already indicated that this "optional" bill won't do the job and that in any event they could only move with special state legislation.

Mitchell is pained because he found himself supporting legislation which he is convinced is neither "emergency" nor "compensatory" and won't relieve the plight of many of the unemployed whose jobless benefits have run out.

As a member of the Eisenhower "team," however, Mitchell testified that the new legislation will be better than nothing. Opponents of the



Severance Fund, Wage Raises Put in Effect for 8,000 at '105'

The ILGWU's first severance pay fund, negotiated two years ago for more than 8,000 members of New York Local 105, goes into effect June 1, reports Manager Martin L. Cohen. The same day, local members will also begin getting their recently won living-cost wage increase—and it's also the day approved disability benefits start.

Beginning June 1, any local member whose shop goes out of business will get a week's pay for each year of employment with the firm, subject to certain limits set by severance fund rules. Employers have been paying 1 per cent of their payroll to finance the fund.

In recent months, severance pay coverage has spread to stable additional sections of the ILGWU's membership, heralded by the gains chalked up to the seven-state dress strike. The New York sportswear revival, and new pacts in San Francisco, Boston and Fall River.)

The 4 per cent cost-of-living wage increase, negotiated two months ago, is on total earnings, Manager Cohen emphasized. He urged any member who does not get the increase to report it to the union at once.

The change in sick benefits, approved at the last meeting of the ILGWU's Health and Welfare Committee, means that a member who is incapacitated two weeks or more will be compensated for all time lost because of illness. Until now, no benefits were paid for the first week of illness.

'Kisses' Against Cancer



Members of New York Office and Distribution Employees' Local 99, during their duty for cancer fund drive, offered a kiss for every contribution. But, alas, the "kisses" were just chocolate candies.

ACT TO BAR UNSIGNED AND NON-UNION 'ADS' FROM LABOR PAPERS

The AFL-CIO has ordered all state and city central bodies to bar immediately from any of their publications unsigned advertisements and those from non-union employers.

In a letter to all state and city groups AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared that both types of ads "violate the ethical standards of the AFL-CIO."

In his communication, Meany stated that, "specifically, advertising solicitors have been accepting ads for union periodicals and publications from non-union and anti-union employers, as well as anonymous advertising from purported 'friends of labor.' Obviously, advertisements from non-union employers do not belong in a labor publication and it is just as obvious that a legitimate 'friend of labor' would want his signature on an advertisement he placed."

(From President Eisenhower's press conference, May 28):

JOHN HERLING—Mr. President, you will recall, sir, that you regretted the defeat last session of the bill for relief of chronically depressed areas. Now at this session such a bill, a combined effort of Senator Paul Douglas (Democrat of Illinois) and Senator Payne (Republican of Maine), a bipartisan thing, has already passed the Senate, but supporters of the bill are fearful that it may be blocked in the House, unless, they say, a strong push comes from the White House in time. Now would you comment on the importance of legislation providing a real program for depressed areas?

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER—Well, of course, you know this, that time and again I have recommended Congressional action on this, but I would like to point out, I am pushing a defense bill. I am pushing a foreign trade bill. I am — or redrafting trade. I am pushing mutual security. I am pushing a lot of other programs, so I don't know whether I could just take time off and push here for a week or so in the one you are talking about. But I will do this. I will ask people to see whether they want to analyze it or they will analyze it to see whether there is anything in it that would prevent me from doing so. I am in favor of the principle.

measures like Senators Paul Douglas and John Kennedy reply that this weak justification won't satisfy the growing needs of the large number of unemployed whose benefits have lapsed or are about to.

In addition to the "covered," at least for a time, by unemployment compensation, nearly two million workers fall outside the scope of any unemployment compensation plan. They start out "exhausted." This legislation doesn't do a thing for these people.

Recently, Mitchell analyzed these "uncovered" unemployed, and when he finished the rundown, one could only marvel at his use of "statistical hunching cream": the "uncovered" workers almost disappeared.

Slump Entrenched, But Eisenhower Taboos Tax Cut

President Eisenhower is convinced that the recession has been fixed and that the nation now must be mobilized for an all-out attack on a "just-around-the-corner" inflation.

Against a backdrop of 5.2 million unemployed workers and a continuing drop in industrial production and wage and salary income, the President told 2,600 business leaders that the nation's worst postwar recession is slowing down after nine months and that an economic upturn is "in the making."

He called on labor to forego wage increases that would affect a "viable dollar" and urged business to be chary of price boosts.

The President's shift of emphasis from

the necessity of battling the severe economic slump to worry about a possible inflation in the future virtually ruled out any indications of a reduction in income taxes for low and moderately income families, a key weapon urged by labor to put the nation back on the recovery road.

The President's speech to a mobilization conference of the American Management Association came about 48 hours before the Labor Department released figures showing living costs rising to another all-time record high.

Senator Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), renewing his demand for an immediate income tax cut, said Pres. Eisenhower's speech was comparable to Herbert

Hoover's prediction of 28 years ago that "prosperity is just around the corner."

The President's opposition to tax cuts, reinforced in a speech by Vice Pres. Nixon to the same business meeting, was reflected in Congress by predictions that at least there might be some reductions in excises and aid for small business but little hope for income tax cuts.

Meantime, Leon H. Keyserling, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors in the Truman Administration, told a Congressional committee that a \$9 billion increase in government spending is needed to stimulate economic expansion.

The current recession, he said, is

"merely the latest phase of a long-term retreat from a necessary rate of economic growth since the end of the Korean war." He added: "If we are satisfied merely with a leveling off of the recession . . . we shall continue to suffer a very high level of chronic unemployment and face within a few short years a recession even more serious than this one."

On the economic front, there were predictions that about 2.6 million workers would exhaust their unemployment compensation benefits this year, with a sharp increase due in June and July. In April, exhaustions reached 230,000, creating serious problems for relief and welfare agencies.

'GOP Inaction, Reaction' Flayed at Liberal Dinner



Among speakers at 1958 annual dinner of New York State Liberal Party were (left to right) ILGWU Executive Vice Pres. Louis Stulberg, who was chairman of dinner committee, Governor Averell Harriman, New York City Mayor Robert F. Wagner.

"Republican inaction and reaction have threatened the cause of liberalism, many of the advances achieved under the New Deal and Fair Deal, and have undermined American leadership of the free world," Governor Averell Harriman told a capacity attendance of 1,500 persons attending the 14th annual dinner of the Liberal Party of New York at Hotel Commodore May 28.

In a major address, Adolf A. Berle Jr., honorary chairman of the Liberal Party and former Assistant Secretary of State, called for the formation of a foreign policy of "The Good Community—a community in which each country respects its own independence and freedom, but knows that its safety and its well being depend on joining its neighbors in economic organizations."

Touching on the visit of Vice President Nixon to South America, Mr. Berle, who also served as United States Ambassador to Brazil, said that "in some places these troubles have come because the American government refused to pay attention

attention to the economic and political needs of the people in South America."

Others who addressed the gathering included U.S. Senator Thomas C. Hennerty (Dem.-N.Y.) who assailed sponsors of the Jenner-Butler Bill striking at the Supreme Court's defense of civil liberties, and Mayor Robert F. Wagner.

Dr. George B. Counts, state chairman of the party, presided. He was introduced by ILGWU Executive Vice Pres. Louis Stulberg, chairman of the Dinner Committee.

2 Moves by Arbitrator Aid Dress Stability

Two major steps further stabilizing the dress industry were taken last week by impartial Chairman Harry Uviller. They came as a decision and a recommendation on matters referred to him when the dress general strike was settled in March.

The impartial chairman ruled that a "jobber or manufacturer is required to produce a minimum of 75 per cent of his total annual production in the inside shop. If one is maintained, and in permanent registered contracting shops."

He recommended that a 10 per cent differential on the basic settled rates for operators be permitted for Pennsylvania contractors because of the extra costs now incurred by them in adding fully with the terms of the new contract.

The differential, accepted by the union, is actually 5 per cent of the total labor cost of the garment and only about 4 per cent of the total operating cost. This is because for 10 per cent differential is taken before cost-of-living increases are added to the basic settled price.

The decision on registration also provides that the registration of additional permanent contractors "shall be made on the basis of seniority, which will take into account the length of service, the record of employment and quantities produced."

"The importance of the decision lies in the fact that until now the

dress collective agreements contained no fixed numerical limitation on the number of temporary contractors to which a jobber or manufacturer could give his work. The result has been, in recent years, an increase in the use of temporary contractors with a greater uncertainty in the flow of work into the shops.

The new ruling will boost stability by increasing the steady utilization of contractor jobber and manufacturer and thereby reducing the uncertainty that accompanies temporary registration.

The differential recommended by the impartial chairman is recognition of the "extra costs" incurred by Pennsylvania contractors, who abide by the terms of their contracts with the union," says the arbitrator, "particularly by paying the rates settled with their jobbers and the union, as contained in the settlement sheets recording such settlement, plus the added percentages as contained in the collective agreement."

A basic issue in the dress general strike of last March was the

union's demand that one settlement procedure hold for both New York and out-of-town shops.

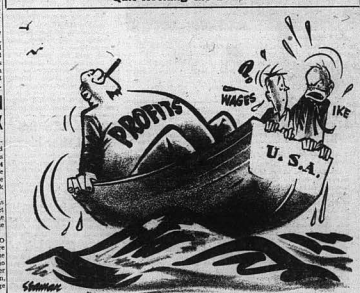
In the negotiation of the settlement, it was recognized that, in view of the present production, shipping and other incidental costs of the Pennsylvania shops and the increases resulting from the full and effective enforcement of contract terms, there might be reason to consider a differential. The matter was left for investigation by the impartial chairman.

Standard Differential
The new formula now imposes a smaller and standard differential where previous to the strike such differentials were sought by firms on an individual basis. The result is expected to be a higher degree of stability for the entire dress industry.

The following illustration is offered by the impartial chairman to show how the differential is to be calculated:

1. Compute the operator's earnings by taking the number of seconds made and multiplying them by the rate on the settlement sheet. (1,000 units @ \$6 = \$60.00)
 2. Add 4% to the result in order to get the amount of total earnings. (4% of \$60 = \$36.00; \$60.00 plus \$36.00 = \$96.00)
 3. Figure 10% of the sum (step 1) before the 4% was added. (10% of \$60.00 = \$6.00)
 4. Subtract that 10% from the total earnings (in step 2). (\$96.00 minus \$6.00 = \$90.00)
- Example:**
- | | |
|---------------|---------|
| 1,000 @ \$6 = | \$60.00 |
| 4% of | \$2.40 |
| | \$62.40 |
| 10% of \$60 = | \$6.00 |
| | \$56.40 |

"Quit Rocking the Boat!"



ILO MEETING TO SCAN SHORTER WORK WEEK

The International Labor Organization, oldest major specialist agency of the United Nations, opens its 42nd annual conference June 4 in Geneva, Switzerland. One of the key questions to be discussed there will be reduction of the work week around the world.

ILO conference recommendations (or "conventions") on this subject in the past have helped pave the way for gradual shortening of the work week in various countries.

Among those attending the ILO party will be Vice Pres. Isidore Nagler, general manager of the New York Clock Joint Board, who has been appointed an adviser to the American labor delegation, headed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

BELLEFAIRE GARMENT JOINS OHIO ILG ROLLS

The Bellefaire Garment Co. of Belleaire, Ohio, a subsidiary of Bobble Brooks Garment, has been added to the union's roster, reports Vice Pres. Nicholas Krittman, director of the Ohio-Kentucky Region.

Negotiations are under way with the firm for a union contract. ILGWU negotiators, in addition to Director Krittman and Assistant Director William Kaufman, include Martin Smith, Martha Palmer, and Marie Nicols.

An ILGWU charter has been issued to the Bellefaire workers at Local 326.

To Pick First 10 ILGWU Scholarships

The Selections Committee for the ILGWU National Scholarships will meet on Wednesday, June 11, to choose the first ten recipients of the fund set up by the union to further the undergraduate college education of ILGWU members' children.

Winners of the 1958 awards will be announced in the next issue of JUSTICE.

The scholarship grants, financed by an investment of \$500,000 of union general funds, will be for a total of \$1,000 for each of the ten students chosen annually. This represents \$200 a year, renewable each year for four years, provided proper scholastic standards are maintained.

To be eligible, applicants must be high school graduates, children of ILGWU members with at least three years' good standing in the union.

Based on Records

Recipients of the scholarships may choose the college and the course they desire.

At the June 11 meeting, the Selections Committee will be given a report which will include applicants' grades in the Scholastic Aptitude Test of the College Board, high school records, and other data for awarding the 1958 scholarships. Present at the session will be Director Wesley Walker of the Educational Testing Service in Princeton, N. J.

According to Gus Taylor, administrator of the scholarship fund, a total of 1,171 inquiries were received, of which 735 were eligible applicants for the current year's awards. These applicants, of whom 462 are male and 265 female, are from the following areas:

New York City 497; Pennsylvania 132; New Jersey 12; New York State 41; Massachusetts 23; California

16; Connecticut 16; Illinois 7; Missouri 4; Tennessee 4; Virginia 3; Michigan 4; Maine 2; Wisconsin 2; Canada 4; Oklahoma 1; Maryland 1; South Carolina 2; Kentucky 2; West Virginia 2; Utah 1; Vermont 2; Indiana 1; Florida 2; Ohio 1; Georgia 1; Rhode Island 1.

Of the total inquiries (735 male, 465 female), a surprisingly large number came from persons not eligible for 1958, but who will be in future years. These include 211 for 1958, 41 for 1959 and 21 for 1961 and later.

Eighty-one were not eligible, for one reason or another, and 12 did not list any year.

Members of the Selections Committee are Dr. George Schuster of Hunter College, Dr. Lewis Webster Jones of Rutgers University, Dr. George Collins and Dr. Roma Gane of Teachers' College, Columbia University, Dr. Ira Reid of Harvard College, Dr. Abram Sachs of Brandeis University and Dr. Marie Einaudi of Cornell University.

Local 9 Meeting June 18

To Get Report on Season

New York Cloak Finishers' Local 9 will hold its next membership meeting on Wednesday, June 18, right after work, in the hotel Diplomat, 110 West 43rd St. Manager Harry Fisher will discuss the coming fall season.

UNDERGARMENT UNIT ASKS TALKS TO SEEK LIVING-COST PAY HIKE

A request for a conference to discuss a cost-of-living pay increase for workers in the undergarment and negligee industry has been sent to the five employer associations, announced Local 69 Manager Matthew Schonwald.

Empowered to do so by recent action of the union's executive board, Manager Schonwald has asked for a meeting to discuss a wage increase based on rising living costs, according to a provision in Local 69's contract which went into effect July 1, 1956.

Local 10 representatives will participate in the conferences also, to negotiate for the cutters who work in Local 69 shops.

The five employer associations in the undergarment and negligee industry are the Allied Linenry, Negligee, Contractors' and Accessories groups.



'Mother's' Day



For the past five years, Local 89 member Speranza Caldarisi has honored her own mother's memory by giving Mother's Day party for "island-mom" chosen from among fellow workers at Morris Garment shop in Brooklyn. This year's "mother" was Natalia Nicheyuk, who lost all her children in wartime bombing. Shown, left to right, are acting chairlady Amelia Karon, Speranza, Natalia and Business Agent George Keller.

It's One Down and Two to Go At Topper Dress in Montreal

It's one down and two to go at Montreal's Topper Dress Co., which finally capitulated to the ILGWU last week after long resisting unionization of its employees, reports Vice Pres. Bernard Shaine.

Topper signed an agreement covering 60 workers in one of its three Montreal shops, and agreed at the same time to negotiate a contract for the 80 workers in the other two during the life of the new agreement.

Topper is the third major Montreal firm to be organized in Montreal in recent months. Comfort Kimono and Val Hughes companies gave in previously. The agreement with Topper provides for an immediate hourly wage boost of 7½ cents for cutters and 5 cents for all other workers. Topper also agreed to percentage-of-payroll contributions to the welfare, health benefits and Health Center funds.

Elsewhere in Montreal, meanwhile, the ILGWU is continuing its campaign at the Marcus-Farman Co., where the union employer has been waging a bitter battle to keep the union out. The ILGWU was certified as bargaining agent for Marcus-Farman's 80 workers some weeks ago.

Last week the company sought to have the Quebec Labor Relations Board decertify the union, claiming it no longer represented a majority of the employees. The company's contention was disproved by ILGWU Council J. J. Speranza. The board's decision is now pending.

ILGWU IN PUERTO RICO ASSISTING VICTIMS OF FLOOD, FLAMES

Flood and flames dealt Puerto Ricans a double dose of woe last month, reports Robert Gladnick, ILGWU representative on the island. In Ponce, tons of water covered whole sections of the city; in Caguas, a huge fire destroyed homes after a bomb.

Responding quickly to the twin disasters, the executive board of Local 900, headed by Pres. Joseph Gonzalez, appropriated \$500 for assistance to stricken members, and in ILGWU shops workers contributed large bundles of clothing.

A special committee headed by Zaida Rodriguez, Haydee Serrano and Mirella Ramon, together with Aldo L. Cruz, business agent for the island's southeast region, visited the homes of ILGWU members who had lost possessions, and distributed help.

These out of every four working women in this country are married.

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LEON STEIN, Editor

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Senior Citizens Rally for Health Coverage



ILGWU First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini co-chaired Carnegie Hall "Golden Ring Clubs" rally last month attended by 2,000 New York City senior citizens. Meeting was called to spur Congressional action on proposals for improvement of Social Security Act. Speakers included (front row, left to right) Rep. Anne J. Forand (R.), author of bill designed to aid retirees; 91-year-old Isaac Hirschfeld, father of humorist Harry Hirschfeld; actress Susan Strasberg; Adolph Held, rally co-chairman and head of Jewish Labor Committee; Oscar Ewing, former Federal Security Administrator, and (hands on left) Zelman J. Lichtenstein, program director of the Golden Ring Clubs Council.

Three thousand senior citizens, jamming New York City's Carnegie Hall last week for a special conference sponsored by the Council of Golden Ring Clubs, called upon Congress to pass the Forand Bill, a proposal to improve financial and health benefits for the aged through extension of federal social security.

The meeting was co-chaired by ILGWU officials Luigi Antonini, president of the Italian-American Labor Council, and Adolph Held, national chairman of the Jewish Labor Committee.

Hailing from 44 organizations for elderly persons in the five boroughs, the conference participants listened to managers from Governor Averell Harriman, Senator Jacob J. Davis and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; were briefed on the Forand Bill current status by its author, Rep. Anne J. Forand (D.-R.I.).

Other speakers included Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator under President Truman, and Nelson Cruikshank, director of

the AFL-CIO Social Security Department.

AFL-CIO Pres. Meany, in his message declared: "Our immediate goal in the field of social security is the enactment of the Forand Bill (HR 567), which would increase the monthly benefits for all those who have retired and for the survivors of workers who have died before retirement age, and which would extend social security into the new dimensions of health security for those persons, especially the elderly, for whom our present health insurance arrangements are proving so inadequate both

in coverage and degree of protection."

Added Meany, "The [AFL-CIO] convention in Atlantic City has given us a mandate by full endorsement of the Forand Bill, and I pledge that every effort of our organization will be dedicated to securing its early enactment."

Also taking part in the proceedings was 15-year-old "flag" bearer and television actress Susan Strasberg, who read a "Declaration of the Senior Citizens to the Community," through which the elderly people expressed their feelings, hopes and aspirations. Zelman J. Lichtenstein, program director of the Golden Ring Clubs, opened the proceedings.

Jack de Nola, chairman of the Italian-American retiree club and a retired officer of Local 80, presented the resolution urging Congress to enact the Forand Bill.

En Route to World Labor Session



Vice Pres. Isidore Nagler, New York Cloth Joint Board general manager, bids farewell to associates before departing for International Labor Organization conference opening in Geneva June 4. Left to right: Benjamin Kaplan, manager of Local 117; Louis Rais, Manager of Local 21; Murrey Koller, joint board administrative secretary; Rubin Zuckerman, joint board chairman; Nagler; Hensch Mendelund, assistant to Nagler; Manager Harry Fisher, Local 9, and Howard Molinari, Local 48.

\$120,395 in ILGWU 'Dimes' Fight Polio

As in previous years, ILGWU members across the country have contributed generously to the "March of Dimes" campaign conducted by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, which has chalked up tremendous progress in combating the scourge of polio.

According to First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, coordinator of the ILGWU's, 1958 "Dimes" drive, garment workers' contributions came to \$120,395.90. Over the years, he indicated, ILGWU members have given well over a million dollars to the anti-polio fight.

In a letter to Antonini, Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, lauded "the tremendous contribution made by the ILGWU" to the 1958 March of Dimes, and emphasized that this achievement "could not have been attained without your outstanding leadership."

Following is the tabulation of this year's contributions from ILGWU locals and joint boards:

LOCAL	AMOUNT	LOCAL	AMOUNT	LOCAL	AMOUNT	LOCAL	AMOUNT
29 New York, 1	1,341.48	Cleveland Kan-	488 Jackson,	448 Perle, Minn.	50.50		
32 " 2	1,722.51	gers Cincinnati	163.00	7100 127, Berlin, Wis.	78.90		
23 " 3	791.01	445 Oak City, Ill.	10.00	493 Jackson, Tenn.	8.60		
20 " 4	365.00	535 Tallmadge, Ill.	100.00	505 Zager, Ala.	30.00		
32 " 5	2,397.97	527, Colquett, Ga.	8.94	528 Jefferson,	10.00		
34 " 6	310.88	490 Columbia, Mo.	25.00	500 Johnson City,	10.00		
49 " 7	1,544.71	464, Jackson, Ill.	24.00	508, John City, Pa.	30.00		
51 " 8	5,917.17	467, Dallas, Tex.	45.00	511, San Francisco,	50.00		
61 " 9	4,846.75	468, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	512, San Francisco,	50.00		
66 " 10	2,295.82	469, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	513, San Francisco,	50.00		
67 " 11	1,147.02	470, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	514, San Francisco,	50.00		
68 " 12	5,000.00	471, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	515, San Francisco,	50.00		
69 " 13	787.31	472, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	516, San Francisco,	50.00		
70 " 14	500.00	473, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	517, San Francisco,	50.00		
71 " 15	1,000.00	474, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	518, San Francisco,	50.00		
72 " 16	1,000.00	475, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	519, San Francisco,	50.00		
73 " 17	1,000.00	476, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	520, San Francisco,	50.00		
74 " 18	1,000.00	477, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	521, San Francisco,	50.00		
75 " 19	1,000.00	478, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	522, San Francisco,	50.00		
76 " 20	1,000.00	479, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	523, San Francisco,	50.00		
77 " 21	1,000.00	480, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	524, San Francisco,	50.00		
78 " 22	1,000.00	481, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	525, San Francisco,	50.00		
79 " 23	1,000.00	482, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	526, San Francisco,	50.00		
80 " 24	1,000.00	483, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	527, San Francisco,	50.00		
81 " 25	1,000.00	484, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	528, San Francisco,	50.00		
82 " 26	1,000.00	485, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	529, San Francisco,	50.00		
83 " 27	1,000.00	486, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	530, San Francisco,	50.00		
84 " 28	1,000.00	487, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	531, San Francisco,	50.00		
85 " 29	1,000.00	488, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	532, San Francisco,	50.00		
86 " 30	1,000.00	489, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	533, San Francisco,	50.00		
87 " 31	1,000.00	490, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	534, San Francisco,	50.00		
88 " 32	1,000.00	491, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	535, San Francisco,	50.00		
89 " 33	1,000.00	492, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	536, San Francisco,	50.00		
90 " 34	1,000.00	493, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	537, San Francisco,	50.00		
91 " 35	1,000.00	494, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	538, San Francisco,	50.00		
92 " 36	1,000.00	495, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	539, San Francisco,	50.00		
93 " 37	1,000.00	496, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	540, San Francisco,	50.00		
94 " 38	1,000.00	497, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	541, San Francisco,	50.00		
95 " 39	1,000.00	498, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	542, San Francisco,	50.00		
96 " 40	1,000.00	499, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	543, San Francisco,	50.00		
97 " 41	1,000.00	500, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	544, San Francisco,	50.00		
98 " 42	1,000.00	501, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	545, San Francisco,	50.00		
99 " 43	1,000.00	502, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	546, San Francisco,	50.00		
100 " 44	1,000.00	503, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	547, San Francisco,	50.00		
101 " 45	1,000.00	504, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	548, San Francisco,	50.00		
102 " 46	1,000.00	505, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	549, San Francisco,	50.00		
103 " 47	1,000.00	506, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	550, San Francisco,	50.00		
104 " 48	1,000.00	507, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	551, San Francisco,	50.00		
105 " 49	1,000.00	508, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	552, San Francisco,	50.00		
106 " 50	1,000.00	509, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	553, San Francisco,	50.00		
107 " 51	1,000.00	510, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	554, San Francisco,	50.00		
108 " 52	1,000.00	511, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	555, San Francisco,	50.00		
109 " 53	1,000.00	512, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	556, San Francisco,	50.00		
110 " 54	1,000.00	513, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	557, San Francisco,	50.00		
111 " 55	1,000.00	514, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	558, San Francisco,	50.00		
112 " 56	1,000.00	515, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	559, San Francisco,	50.00		
113 " 57	1,000.00	516, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	560, San Francisco,	50.00		
114 " 58	1,000.00	517, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	561, San Francisco,	50.00		
115 " 59	1,000.00	518, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	562, San Francisco,	50.00		
116 " 60	1,000.00	519, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	563, San Francisco,	50.00		
117 " 61	1,000.00	520, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	564, San Francisco,	50.00		
118 " 62	1,000.00	521, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	565, San Francisco,	50.00		
119 " 63	1,000.00	522, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	566, San Francisco,	50.00		
120 " 64	1,000.00	523, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	567, San Francisco,	50.00		
121 " 65	1,000.00	524, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	568, San Francisco,	50.00		
122 " 66	1,000.00	525, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	569, San Francisco,	50.00		
123 " 67	1,000.00	526, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	570, San Francisco,	50.00		
124 " 68	1,000.00	527, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	571, San Francisco,	50.00		
125 " 69	1,000.00	528, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	572, San Francisco,	50.00		
126 " 70	1,000.00	529, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	573, San Francisco,	50.00		
127 " 71	1,000.00	530, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	574, San Francisco,	50.00		
128 " 72	1,000.00	531, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	575, San Francisco,	50.00		
129 " 73	1,000.00	532, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	576, San Francisco,	50.00		
130 " 74	1,000.00	533, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	577, San Francisco,	50.00		
131 " 75	1,000.00	534, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	578, San Francisco,	50.00		
132 " 76	1,000.00	535, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	579, San Francisco,	50.00		
133 " 77	1,000.00	536, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	580, San Francisco,	50.00		
134 " 78	1,000.00	537, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	581, San Francisco,	50.00		
135 " 79	1,000.00	538, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	582, San Francisco,	50.00		
136 " 80	1,000.00	539, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	583, San Francisco,	50.00		
137 " 81	1,000.00	540, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	584, San Francisco,	50.00		
138 " 82	1,000.00	541, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	585, San Francisco,	50.00		
139 " 83	1,000.00	542, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	586, San Francisco,	50.00		
140 " 84	1,000.00	543, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	587, San Francisco,	50.00		
141 " 85	1,000.00	544, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	588, San Francisco,	50.00		
142 " 86	1,000.00	545, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	589, San Francisco,	50.00		
143 " 87	1,000.00	546, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	590, San Francisco,	50.00		
144 " 88	1,000.00	547, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	591, San Francisco,	50.00		
145 " 89	1,000.00	548, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	592, San Francisco,	50.00		
146 " 90	1,000.00	549, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	593, San Francisco,	50.00		
147 " 91	1,000.00	550, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	594, San Francisco,	50.00		
148 " 92	1,000.00	551, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	595, San Francisco,	50.00		
149 " 93	1,000.00	552, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	596, San Francisco,	50.00		
150 " 94	1,000.00	553, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	597, San Francisco,	50.00		
151 " 95	1,000.00	554, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	598, San Francisco,	50.00		
152 " 96	1,000.00	555, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	599, San Francisco,	50.00		
153 " 97	1,000.00	556, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	600, San Francisco,	50.00		
154 " 98	1,000.00	557, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	601, San Francisco,	50.00		
155 " 99	1,000.00	558, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	602, San Francisco,	50.00		
156 " 100	1,000.00	559, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	603, San Francisco,	50.00		
157 " 101	1,000.00	560, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	604, San Francisco,	50.00		
158 " 102	1,000.00	561, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	605, San Francisco,	50.00		
159 " 103	1,000.00	562, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	606, San Francisco,	50.00		
160 " 104	1,000.00	563, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	607, San Francisco,	50.00		
161 " 105	1,000.00	564, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	608, San Francisco,	50.00		
162 " 106	1,000.00	565, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	609, San Francisco,	50.00		
163 " 107	1,000.00	566, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	610, San Francisco,	50.00		
164 " 108	1,000.00	567, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	611, San Francisco,	50.00		
165 " 109	1,000.00	568, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	612, San Francisco,	50.00		
166 " 110	1,000.00	569, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	613, San Francisco,	50.00		
167 " 111	1,000.00	570, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	614, San Francisco,	50.00		
168 " 112	1,000.00	571, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	615, San Francisco,	50.00		
169 " 113	1,000.00	572, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	616, San Francisco,	50.00		
170 " 114	1,000.00	573, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	617, San Francisco,	50.00		
171 " 115	1,000.00	574, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	618, San Francisco,	50.00		
172 " 116	1,000.00	575, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	619, San Francisco,	50.00		
173 " 117	1,000.00	576, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	620, San Francisco,	50.00		
174 " 118	1,000.00	577, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	621, San Francisco,	50.00		
175 " 119	1,000.00	578, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	622, San Francisco,	50.00		
176 " 120	1,000.00	579, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	623, San Francisco,	50.00		
177 " 121	1,000.00	580, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	624, San Francisco,	50.00		
178 " 122	1,000.00	581, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	625, San Francisco,	50.00		
179 " 123	1,000.00	582, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	626, San Francisco,	50.00		
180 " 124	1,000.00	583, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	627, San Francisco,	50.00		
181 " 125	1,000.00	584, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	628, San Francisco,	50.00		
182 " 126	1,000.00	585, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	629, San Francisco,	50.00		
183 " 127	1,000.00	586, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	630, San Francisco,	50.00		
184 " 128	1,000.00	587, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	631, San Francisco,	50.00		
185 " 129	1,000.00	588, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	632, San Francisco,	50.00		
186 " 130	1,000.00	589, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	633, San Francisco,	50.00		
187 " 131	1,000.00	590, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	634, San Francisco,	50.00		
188 " 132	1,000.00	591, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	635, San Francisco,	50.00		
189 " 133	1,000.00	592, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	636, San Francisco,	50.00		
190 " 134	1,000.00	593, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	637, San Francisco,	50.00		
191 " 135	1,000.00	594, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	638, San Francisco,	50.00		
192 " 136	1,000.00	595, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	639, San Francisco,	50.00		
193 " 137	1,000.00	596, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	640, San Francisco,	50.00		
194 " 138	1,000.00	597, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	641, San Francisco,	50.00		
195 " 139	1,000.00	598, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	642, San Francisco,	50.00		
196 " 140	1,000.00	599, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	643, San Francisco,	50.00		
197 " 141	1,000.00	600, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	644, San Francisco,	50.00		
198 " 142	1,000.00	601, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	645, San Francisco,	50.00		
199 " 143	1,000.00	602, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	646, San Francisco,	50.00		
200 " 144	1,000.00	603, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	647, San Francisco,	50.00		
201 " 145	1,000.00	604, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	648, San Francisco,	50.00		
202 " 146	1,000.00	605, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	649, San Francisco,	50.00		
203 " 147	1,000.00	606, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	650, San Francisco,	50.00		
204 " 148	1,000.00	607, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	651, San Francisco,	50.00		
205 " 149	1,000.00	608, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	652, San Francisco,	50.00		
206 " 150	1,000.00	609, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	653, San Francisco,	50.00		
207 " 151	1,000.00	610, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	654, San Francisco,	50.00		
208 " 152	1,000.00	611, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	655, San Francisco,	50.00		
209 " 153	1,000.00	612, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	656, San Francisco,	50.00		
210 " 154	1,000.00	613, Dallas, Tex.	35.00	657, San Francisco,	50.00		
211 " 155							

LIFE CLASS

AN ILGWU
JUSTICE
FEATURE

Art Enriches the Lives



Work in class has helped Katherine Shirley decorate her home, made her "more of an individual."



Patternmaker Sam Schuver is adept at capturing personality on paper. Art has aided his work, too.



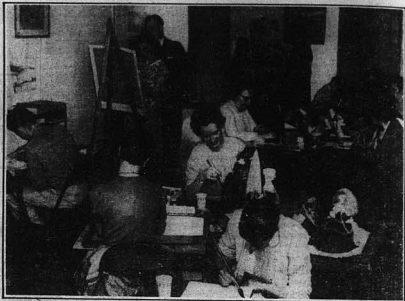
Oil painting of children's dance class at union is one of many by award-winning Vivian Powell.



Training at ILG group has enabled Mildred Minor to teach craft classes for both adults and children.



Paintings like this prize-winner and ceramics are favorites of Kansas City finisher Marian McCoy.



From 5 to 7 every Monday evening, students of all ages ply their paints and brushes at Kansas City class. Instructor James Seidelman is near easel at left.



Cutting across generations, ILG facilities bring art into lives of Freda Brelander and Edyna Bruce (top left),



Grace Cross (top right), Jack Barbarash and sons (bottom left) and youngsters of members (bottom right).



...s of ILGWU Members in St. Louis and Kansas City

IN this mechanical age, characterized by mechanical and mass media of entertainment and recreation, some of the workers who run the machines discover the joys of creation in ILGWU art classes throughout the country. They abandon their TV sets for sketch pads, look at the world around them with new eyes for the form and color in a city street, the light and shadow on the face of a fellow worker.

Sometimes unsuspected or long-forgotten talent emerges to bring the thrill of accomplishment to the worker-artists and pleasure to those who see their pictures. But the classes are not geared so much to the development of unusual talent as to fostering an interest in creating on the part of many workers. No matter what the level of their artistic ability, they find in arts and crafts a release from the drive of the power machine, an opportunity for expression, a new dimension in living.

In the Southwest Region, art classes have been a regular part of the union's educational program for many years. The ILGWU artists in St. Louis were recently honored by being invited to exhibit at the People's Art Center, an educational institution whose classes bring together people of all ages, all races and all religions.

ILGWUers in Kansas City have had an arts and crafts class for 15 years, with some veterans of the first class still attending, and a continuous influx of newcomers. The highlight of each year is the spring exhibit of their work at the union hall.

A new feature of the St. Louis art class this year has been the enrollment of the children and grandchildren of union members. Fathers and mothers who bring their children to the class on Friday evenings sometimes begin by waiting patiently on the sidelines, but are likely to wind up behind an easel with a piece of charcoal in hand, having as much fun as their offspring.

Some of the participants in these classes, like operator Bernice Lachman, have just discovered the rewards of painting. "It's opened up a new world for me," she says. "You see things so much more clearly and completely when you are trying to paint them."

Others, like Vivian Miller Powell, a dress operator and veteran of the 1933 organizational strike, have had a longtime interest in painting and drawing. Her works, which have won many awards, have been on display at every ILGWU exhibit since 1949, and in 1956 she had a solo showing of 63 pictures which evoked rave comments from area critics.

Presser Jack Barbarash's avid interest has caught on with his sons, who accompany him to the art class regularly.

Old or young, beginner or veteran, all members of both classes share that contagious enthusiasm which confirms the value of the union's art program and promises its growth in the future. Educational Directors Rita Oberbeck in St. Louis and Winnie Lippman in Kansas City look forward to an increasing interest in this phase of the union's educational program.



In St. Louis, entire class works on same project, either model or still life. Instructor Tanasko Milovich of Washington University gives some pointers.



The Morrish family paints together. Martha, who formerly worked in embroidery shop, met husband Richard at Kansas City Art Institute. Son Roger joins in.



Lillian Mullinex shows her portrait of grandson to Henry G. Jakobe, program director of Art Center.



Programs at classes in both cities cover wide gamut. In Kansas City, each student has own project, as above.



Cutter George Hollinger and Bernice Lachman hang pictures for exhibit in Center. Hollinger holds down work.

Chaircraft, Koubeau In First Chicago Pact

Midwest Region organizational gains this month included a first contract with U. S. Chaircraft, subsidiary of the Siegmund Werner Co., and a union-recognition agreement with the A. Frank Koubeau Garment Co., manufacturer of parochial school uniforms and a longtime holdout.

The U. S. Chaircraft pact was negotiated by Assistant Regional Director Harold Schwartz and Local 78 Manager Jack Rubin.

It provides pay raises of 10 cents an hour for time workers, plus piece-worker pay boosts; shop minimums of \$1.15 for time workers, \$1.30 for piece workers.

Also, paid vacations, proven this year, will be for one week after one year of employment, two weeks after five; workers will be paid for five holidays during the first year of the contract, and for six the second year.

The firm, which began operations in October 1957, employs 60 workers in the manufacture of miscellaneous items.

The recognition agreement with Koubeau followed a hard-hitting organizing campaign headed by staffer Leo Montenegro. Contract parties are expected to begin shortly with the firm, employing 25.

Midwest ILGWU also moved forward on other fronts this month. —In Richmond, Va., 33 former employees of Doughboy Industries, a plastics shop which moved out last year, received pay for the July Fourth holiday in 1957, and five women workers received a total of \$1,751.86 in back pay, as a result of an arbitration decision.

—In Decatur, Ill., the union went to court in the efforts to obtain about \$1,000 in accumulated vacation pay owed 39 workers of the W. S. Garment Co., which went out of business. ILGWU attorneys have "attached" money owed this defaulting contracting firm by its jobber, pending the outcome of the union's lawsuit against W. S. Garment.

—In Chicago, parties with representatives of the union garment industry made some headway, but major areas of disagreement still remained.

Pensions OK'd

Fifty-five applications for retirement were approved by the board of trustees of the Central

L.A. CLOAK RETIREES MAP PLANS TO START GARMENT WORKSHOP

Retired members of locals affiliated with the Los Angeles Cloak Joint Board, meeting at union headquarters recently, voted unanimously to form a cloak retirees' association with a broad program of recreational, educational, occupational and community-participation activities, reports Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, Pacific Coast regional director.

Backed by both union and management through the Los Angeles Coat and Suit Industry Retirement Board, and guided by the professional staff of Los Angeles County's Senior Citizens' Service Center, the cloak retirees' plans include a small, but complete, garment workshop where they will be able to volunteer a few hours' work each week for the benefit of such area institutions as the City of Hope and Mt. Sinai Hospital.

Speakers at the meeting included Cloak Joint Board Manager Isidor Stensor; Arthur Carsten of the Institute of Industrial Relations (IILR); manufacturers' association spokesman Philip Garb; Siegmund Arvitz, ILGWU regional education director; and Loh Nathanson of the county senior citizens' service center, who has been named as staff consultant to the cloak retirees' program.

Seventeen states in the U.S. have laws guaranteeing women wages equal to men's for equal work. The AFL-CIO Executive Council urges passage of a Federal equal-pay law.

Stales ILGWU Retirement Fund at its meeting May 20. Twelve more either were withdrawn or rejected; action on seven others awaits receipt by the board of additional information.

Of the 95 applicants who will be retired, 25 are from Chicago, 19 from elsewhere in Illinois, two from Iowa, 19 from Indiana, three from Michigan, and 17 from Wisconsin.

The board also voted to change the fund's name to Midwest ILGWU Retirement Fund, to go into effect as soon as necessary legal steps are completed.

Midwest Institute

Vice Pres. Biala urges Midwest locals to choose their representatives immediately for the annual institute, which takes place July 6 through 12 at the University of Wisconsin.

Dr. Galati Medical Advisor To Members of Local 89

Members of New York Italian Dressmakers' Local 89 seeking advice regarding Blue Cross, Blue Shield, HIP or the New York State Disability Law may obtain such help Monday through Friday from 9 A.M. to noon, in Room 508 at local headquarters, 218 West 49th St. In charge of this new service is Dr. Victor Galati.

1,200 in Southwest Region Win Living-Cost Pay Raises

Union initiative has helped close to 1,200 garment workers in the Southwest Region catch up with the ever-climbing cost of living via the reopening of wage clauses in the contracts, reports Regional Director Frederick Siems.

A thousand workers employed in 10 shops of the Forest City Manufacturing Co. won a cost-of-living pay increase retroactive to Nov. 2, Siems states. Affected are workers in the firm's plant in St. Louis and in Yreka, Centralia, Collinsville, DuQuoin, Macouhah, Pinck-

neyville, Stanton, Wayne City and Zeller, Ill.

In addition, contract reopenings with the Dixie Lou Frocks Co. and C.M.S. Dress Co. in Henderson, Ky., brought higher minimums and increases in hourly rates to 175 workers.

EOT Expands Community Chest



Henry De Luca (left), president of EOT local 161, presents \$200 check from local to the Community Chest and Council of Paterson, N. J. Mayor's wife accepts contribution as Business Agent Otto Hlavacek and Manager Henry Zacharin look on.

HOW TO BUY

by Sidney Margolis

Many Families Priced Out Of Soaring Meat Market

There's less meat this year, prices have skyrocketed, and working families, especially those trying to live on unemployment checks and part-time work, are bearing the brunt of the scarcity. Many families have been priced almost out of the meat market, and are eating three or more meatless dinners a week.

The present high cost of meat is attributable only partly to the lower supplies of about four pounds per person this year than last. The shortage has been further aggravated by a holdback by livestock producers. They are taking full advantage of the shortage and the high prices by heaping cattle on feedlots longer to market them at heavier weights later this summer.

The cattle kill dropped 11 per cent in the first quarter of this year, and hogs fell 8 per cent. As a result, wholesale prices of cattle skyrocketed 35 per cent, and of hogs, 21.

Prices of beef will ebb later this summer when more fed beef reaches the markets. But there will be no real relief from the price squeeze until fall, when pork supplies increase. Among foods which have come down in price are eggs, poultry and fresh vegetables. In contrast to red meat, supplies of chicken are 10 per cent above last year.

Let's take a look at what this year's inflation has done to your family's living costs. From the spring of 1957 to this spring, the cost of living rose almost 4 per cent, led by a rise of 6.7 per cent in food, 4.2 per cent in medical care, 3.7 in rents and other housing costs, and 2.7 in car and transportation expenses.

The high price of food has made a mockery of President Eisenhower's buy-now advice, and the ads of some sellers lured in on this appeal. Cheap eating bins are blocking middle-income families from taking advantage of the cut prices now available on such items as refrigerators, air conditioners, TV sets, cooking utensils, washing machines and radios.

Some mature workers will pay the price of this recession even in retirement. Many whose earnings have fallen below \$4,500 in 1957 and 1958 will suffer a corresponding reduction in future Social Security payments.

With meat the real buying problem of 1958, you'd do well if you can keep your cost for meat or other main dishes below 25 cents per person. Eggs and chicken three stand out as best buys in protein foods at this time. The money-saving trick is to use these low-cost foods in combination with small amounts of expensive meat, as in omelets, casseroles, soups, fondues, pizzas and in lunch boxes.

Meat flavor, which is the chief satisfaction from meat, can be stretched by well-seasoned stuffings, by extenders as oatmeal in meat loaf, by shepherd's pies and vegetable soups. Cutting meat into small pieces brings out all its flavor when stewing.

Look for "discount" vegetables to help beat high costs. More and more markets now have special "discount" display racks where offer ripe, spotted or slightly-damaged produce at reduced prices. A survey by the Agricultural Marketing Service found such spoiled or imperfect produce is sold for less than half the price of the perfect-appearing fruits and vegetables.

Blimbles, or other imperfections in appearance, such as small size, do not affect eating value. It's a fact, for example, that small tomatoes have more vitamin C than the big ones which command highest price. Also, produce specialists point out, a fruit with very attractive appearance may be poor quality because of some internal condition, while one with surface blemishes may be fine eating.

'Ready, Willing and Able'



For the fifth successive year, Los Angeles ILGWU locals have entered into a working agreement with the California Department of Employment to help ILGWU claim unemployment insurance meet the "looking-for-work" requirements of the department. Agreement signatories are (front row, from left) Cloak Joint Board Manager Isidor Stensor; ILGWU Vice Pres. Samuel Otto; Pacific Coast director; John Road, Los Angeles area manager for the state Department of Employment; Dress and Sportswear Joint Board Manager John Ulene, flanked by union and department officials.

AMUN-ISRAELI HOUSING CORPORATION

15 Year, 3% Sinking Fund Bonds, Series 1955

NOTICE OF CALL FOR REDEMPTION FOR SINKING FUND

To the Holders of the above-described Bonds:

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the Sinking Fund provisions of the Bonds, The Marine Midland Trust Company of New York, as Redemption Agent, has drawn by lot for redemption on July 1, 1958, through operation of the Sinking Fund, at 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with interest accrued to the date of redemption, \$345,600 principal amount of said 15 Year, 3% Sinking Fund Bonds, Series 1955, as follows:

Bonds of \$5,000 denomination, having the following numbers, and each having the following profit:

8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	76	78	80	82	84	86	88	90	92	94	96	98	100	102	104	106	108	110	112	114	116	118	120	122	124	126	128	130	132	134	136	138	140	142	144	146	148	150	152	154	156	158	160	162	164	166	168	170	172	174	176	178	180	182	184	186	188	190	192	194	196	198	200	202	204	206	208	210	212	214	216	218	220	222	224	226	228	230	232	234	236	238	240	242	244	246	248	250	252	254	256	258	260	262	264	266	268	270	272	274	276	278	280	282	284	286	288	290	292	294	296	298	300	302	304	306	308	310	312	314	316	318	320	322	324	326	328	330	332	334	336	338	340	342	344	346	348	350	352	354	356	358	360	362	364	366	368	370	372	374	376	378	380	382	384	386	388	390	392	394	396	398	400	402	404	406	408	410	412	414	416	418	420	422	424	426	428	430	432	434	436	438	440	442	444	446	448	450	452	454	456	458	460	462	464	466	468	470	472	474	476	478	480	482	484	486	488	490	492	494	496	498	500	502	504	506	508	510	512	514	516	518	520	522	524	526	528	530	532	534	536	538	540	542	544	546	548	550	552	554	556	558	560	562	564	566	568	570	572	574	576	578	580	582	584	586	588	590	592	594	596	598	600	602	604	606	608	610	612	614	616	618	620	622	624	626	628	630	632	634	636	638	640	642	644	646	648	650	652	654	656	658	660	662	664	666	668	670	672	674	676	678	680	682	684	686	688	690	692	694	696	698	700	702	704	706	708	710	712	714	716	718	720	722	724	726	728	730	732	734	736	738	740	742	744	746	748	750	752	754	756	758	760	762	764	766	768	770	772	774	776	778	780	782	784	786	788	790	792	794	796	798	800	802	804	806	808	810	812	814	816	818	820	822	824	826	828	830	832	834	836	838	840	842	844	846	848	850	852	854	856	858	860	862	864	866	868	870	872	874	876	878	880	882	884	886	888	890	892	894	896	898	900	902	904	906	908	910	912	914	916	918	920	922	924	926	928	930	932	934	936	938	940	942	944	946	948	950	952	954	956	958	960	962	964	966	968	970	972	974	976	978	980	982	984	986	988	990	992	994	996	998	1000	1002	1004	1006	1008	1010	1012	1014	1016	1018	1020	1022	1024	1026	1028	1030	1032	1034	1036	1038	1040	1042	1044	1046	1048	1050	1052	1054	1056	1058	1060	1062	1064	1066	1068	1070	1072	1074	1076	1078	1080	1082	1084	1086	1088	1090	1092	1094	1096	1098	1100	1102	1104	1106	1108	1110	1112	1114	1116	1118	1120	1122	1124	1126	1128	1130	1132	1134	1136	1138	1140	1142	1144	1146	1148	1150	1152	1154	1156	1158	1160	1162	1164	1166	1168	1170	1172	1174	1176	1178	1180	1182	1184	1186	1188	1190	1192	1194	1196	1198	1200	1202	1204	1206	1208	1210	1212	1214	1216	1218	1220	1222	1224	1226	1228	1230	1232	1234	1236	1238	1240	1242	1244	1246	1248	1250	1252	1254	1256	1258	1260	1262	1264	1266	1268	1270	1272	1274	1276	1278	1280	1282	1284	1286	1288	1290	1292	1294	1296	1298	1300	1302	1304	1306	1308	1310	1312	1314	1316	1318	1320	1322	1324	1326	1328	1330	1332	1334	1336	1338	1340	1342	1344	1346	1348	1350	1352	1354	1356	1358	1360	1362	1364	1366	1368	1370	1372	1374	1376	1378	1380	1382	1384	1386	1388	1390	1392	1394	1396	1398	1400	1402	1404	1406	1408	1410	1412	1414	1416	1418	1420	1422	1424	1426	1428	1430	1432	1434	1436	1438	1440	1442	1444	1446	1448	1450	1452	1454	1456	1458	1460	1462	1464	1466	1468	1470	1472	1474	1476	1478	1480	1482	1484	1486	1488	1490	1492	1494	1496	1498	1500	1502	1504	1506	1508	1510	1512	1514	1516	1518	1520	1522	1524	1526	1528	1530	1532	1534	1536	1538	1540	1542	1544	1546	1548	1550	1552	1554	1556	1558	1560	1562	1564	1566	1568	1570	1572	1574	1576	1578	1580	1582	1584	1586	1588	1590	1592	1594	1596	1598	1600	1602	1604	1606	1608	1610	1612	1614	1616	1618	1620	1622	1624	1626	1628	1630	1632	1634	1636	1638	1640	1642	1644	1646	1648	1650	1652	1654	1656	1658	1660	1662	1664	1666	1668	1670	1672	1674	1676	1678	1680	1682	1684	1686	1688	1690	1692	1694	1696	1698	1700	1702	1704	1706	1708	1710	1712	1714	1716	1718	1720	1722	1724	1726	1728	1730	1732	1734	1736	1738	1740	1742	1744	1746	1748	1750	1752	1754	1756	1758	1760	1762	1764	1766	1768	1770	1772	1774	1776	1778	1780	1782	1784	1786	1788	1790	1792	1794	1796	1798	1800	1802	1804	1806	1808	1810	1812	1814	1816	1818	1820	1822	1824	1826	1828	1830	1832	1834	1836	1838	1840	1842	1844	1846	1848	1850	1852	1854	1856	1858	1860	1862	1864	1866	1868	1870	1872	1874	1876	1878	1880	1882	1884	1886	1888	1890	1892	1894	1896	1898	1900	1902	1904	1906	1908	1910	1912	1914	1916	1918	1920	1922	1924	1926	1928	1930	1932	1934	1936	1938	1940	1942	1944	1946	1948	1950	1952	1954	1956	1958	1960	1962	1964	1966	1968	1970	1972	1974	1976	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022	2024	2026	2028	2030	2032	2034	2036	2038	2040	2042	2044	2046	2048	2050	2052	2054	2056	2058	2060	2062	2064	2066	2068	2070	2072	2074	2076	2078	2080	2082	2084	2086	2088	2090	2092	2094	2096	2098	2100	2102	2104	2106	2108	2110	2112	2114	2116	2118	2120	2122	2124	2126	2128	2130	2132	2134	2136	2138	2140	2142	2144	2146	2148	2150	2152	2154	2156	2158	2160	2162	2164	2166	2168	2170	2172	2174	2176	2178	2180	2182	2184	2186	2188	2190	2192	2194	2196	2198	2200	2202	2204	2206	2208	2210	2212	2214	2216	2218	2220	2222	222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Holdout Forts Trimble To Hudson Valley EOT

Among the 45 shops organized by the Eastern Out-of-Town Department since the general dress strike are four non-union fortresses which have resisted ILGWU efforts for periods ranging from 10 to 35 years, reports EOT General Manager Edward Kramer.

Those four, plus a fifth shop only a few weeks old, were organized by the department's Troy, Kingston and Poughkeepsie locals in the Hudson Valley of New York.

In Highland, N. Y., workers at Civil Dress, a 25-year holdout, won their first union contract after a month-long strike, led by Manager Ed Goldberg of Local 268.

Previously, they worked a 40-hour week, without any fringe benefits or paid holidays. Now they have a 35-hour week with compensating pay increases and time-and-a-half after seven hours daily, a 10 per cent wage boost, plus 6¢ paid holidays and standard union health, welfare and retirement benefits.

Jenny Reddy was elected shop steward.

Strike action lasting more than a month also settled a first contract at the Midler Dress of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. There, too, workers won a 10 per cent pay increase, paid holidays, daily overtime after seven hours, and health, welfare and retirement benefits.

Adding Local Manager Goldberg here was Training Instructor Nick Rosen. Sylvia McElhinney was elected chairlady.

Albany Holdouts Sign

In New Paltz, N. Y., Local 268 Manager John Nicciardi reports the Gans Garment Co. was brought into the ILGWU fold only a few weeks after the firm began operations. Contract terms here contain the standard provisions in effect in the New York City dress industry. Louis Marcello is shop chairman.

In Albany, picketing and leaflet distributions directed by Local 161 Manager Jack Schlesinger and Business Agent Virginia O'Toole resulted in leaflet contracts providing major gains for the workers at two longtime holdouts.

At Hamilton Manufacturing Co., a quarter-century resister, workers previously were by law legal minimum of \$1 an hour for a 40-hour week, with no paid holidays or other benefits. Under the contract, all have gained at least 21 cents an hour plus the full package of standard ILGWU terms and conditions. Chairlady for this shop is Rose Orpen.

Workers at the other Albany shop, Cooperative Dress, a 20-year holdout, also noted the full measure of ILGWU gains. Elected chairlady there was Lois Salberg.

COT Choristers



Cloak Out-of-Town choral group recently performed Verdi's stirring "Chorus of the Hebrew Slaves" at auditorium of Paterson (N.J.) Free Public Library.

TRADE UNION SESSION SIFTING CIVIL RIGHTS HELD AT UNITY HOUSE

Some 200 delegates from a number of international unions assembled at Unity House, Forest Park, Ga., during the Memorial Day weekend for the Third National Trade Union Conference on Civil Rights, reports Vice Pres. Charles B. Zimmerman, chairman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee and the Jewish Labor Committee's Trade Union Council for Human Rights, sponsor of the annual event.

At its opening on May 23, the conference featured among its scheduled speakers Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Adolph Heil, national chairman of the Jewish Labor Committee and director of the ILGWU Welfare and Health Benefits Department; William M. Schmitzer, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO, and New York Governor Averell Harriman.

Paid discussions were devoted to consideration of "The South in Transition: Labor's Role"; "Discrimination in Housing"; and "Union and Minority Problems."

ILGWU participants, in addition to Zimmerman and Heil, included E. T. Keller, director of the union's Northeast Region, and Murray Rosen, manager of New York Embroidery Workers' Local 66.

Start Blood Donor Plan for St. Louis

A practical aspect of union solidarity was demonstrated in St. Louis when members banded together to help each other in time of need through an ILGWU Cooperative Blood Program which went into effect June 1.

Union members participating in the cooperative program are asked to get as many transfusions as necessary if they are ill or undergoing surgery, and members of their immediate families will also be covered. The burden of finding donors or paying high prices for desperately needed blood will thus be lifted from the individual at the time of crisis.

Those who donate blood will have the satisfaction of knowing that they have helped, and perhaps even saved the life, of a fellow unionist.

The program is open to all members of St. Louis locals, regardless of age or state of health, and also to ILGWU retirees.

'Unity' Schedules Timely Lectures

Guests at Unity House, the ILGWU vacation resort in the Poconos, may look forward this summer to a highly interesting and informative program of midweek lectures.

Speakers already planned for the weekly events, starting June 24, include Dr. James B. Kefley, scientific advisor to New York Governor Averell Harriman, who will talk on "After the Sputnik, What?"; labor arbitrator Dr. George B. Taylor, who will discuss "The Next Steps in Labor Relations"; Local 22 Business Agent Maida Spitzberg, a recent visitor to Africa, on "The Work of the ICPWTU in Africa"; Judge William M. Grant, on "A Judge Looks at Crime"; and Norman Thomas, whose topic will be, "A Socialist Looks at the Reformation."

Also, Mrs. Esther Murray, Eastern director of the COPE Women's Activities Department, on "Women, Workers and Politics"; Dr. Allan W. Brown, on "The Educational Possibilities of TV"; Dr. A. Goodman, who will discuss "The Practice Uses of Atomic Energy"; Ted F. Silvey on "Automation and the Social Consequences"; and William Comberg, on "New Concepts in Labor Management"; and Leo Perlin, who will describe the union movement's community services program.

HITS AND MRS.

by Jane Goodall

Those 'Average Families' On TV Aren't Like Ours!

Every time I watch a television family rollicking around on my smudgy 21-inch screen, I start biting my fingernails.

Are the Caine Melsons, the Jim Andersons and the Desi Arnazes really typical of the average, normal American family? I don't know whether the family in Father Knows Best is typical or not—but if that family is normal, ours isn't.

I have about as much in common with the average television housewife as I have with the Duchess of Windsor. To start with, I don't look like the average television housewife. She's all ruffles and starch and, whereas I have hair, she has a coiffure.

She doesn't go to bed in pincurls, either. I know this from personal, firsthand observation. I've seen her in bed.

Furthermore, she is an absolute whiz of a housekeeper—oops! I mean homemaker. I honestly don't understand how she manages. After spending the entire afternoon at a PTA meeting, she produces a roast beef and homebaked cherry pie dinner. Nobody on television eats the kinds of deserts we have at our home-canned peaches, bread pudding, baked apples. All they ever have is homebaked pie and chocolate cake. My children are as aware of this as I am.

Not Like Our Housework!

A good deal of housecleaning is performed on television, but it isn't like housework at all. On television, people clean things that aren't really dirty. Everything is so shiny-crisp and their cleaning equipment is up-to-date—that it's no wonder they walk daintily through their household chores. (It'd take 10 years to get them put a shine on that kitchen floor of mine!) Their houses never get grubby-dirty in hard-to-reach places.

Dishwashing on TV is handled in one of two ways. Some families apparently throw the dishes away after each meal, or else they have all their meals set in, because their kitchens are always immaculate. Even after one of those roast-beef-and-cherry-pie dinners.

The other type of family makes a jolly laugh of dishwashing. They prattle gaily about how easy it is with their wonderful miracle detergent, and rather run off to a laboratory test to prove that there's no harmful alkalinity toadden his wife's pretty hands. Everybody smiles all the time.

It isn't like that at our house. Our dirty dishes are really dirty—dried egg and fried potatoes stick like granite to the frying pan. My husband has never once examined my hands for detergent burn.

If the children on television are normal, my offspring need psychiatric aid. Take that baby in "I Love Lucy," for instance. We have a baby about the same age and I notice that they don't have the little bit-of-a-brick-in their house on the mantle, out of the baby's reach. What's more, their house isn't a little dark in thicker, topper, wood beds and dirty woolly animals. Their baby spends about 20 hours a day in his crib, but our baby is all over the place all the time. Both those children can't be normal.

Every time I compare us to a typical TV family, I become depressed. When my children get their toothbrushes mixed up, I realize that the Anderson children wouldn't do a thing like that. My husband kicks all the covers out at the foot of his bed, but Jim Anderson sleeps as quietly that you hardly know his bed had been slept in. Lucy Arnaz has all her housework done by 10 A.M. and I don't even have the beds made.

It is all very demoralizing. Things were a lot easier back in the old pre-TV days when you merely had to keep up with the Joanses.

ILGWU Art-Lovers



Groups of New York City ILGWUers make frequent Saturday-afternoon visits to various points of interest around the five boroughs. A favorite location is Metropolitan Museum of Art, where members benefit from knowledge of museum art expert Blanche Brown (second from right). Fannie E. ILGWU education secretary, is at far right.

Many Cutters Back in Shops In Cloak Pickup; Dresses Lag

Work is picking up in the cloak trade and a number of cutters have already returned to the shops, Vice Pres. Moe Falkman, manager of Local 10, reported at a general membership meeting at Manhattan Center held May 26.

He noted that an additional number of firms have set up separate departments to produce coats made of synthetic blended fur-like pile fabrics. The improvement in this type of fabric in recent years, from the standpoint of appearance and serviceability, has created a broader market for this apparel type, Falkman stated, providing additional work opportunities for members of the local.

The possible depletion of consumer inventories of coats, as a result of the severity of last winter is also expected to help stimulate work in the cloak trade, he indicated. Many cutters in children's coat houses were called back to work several weeks ago.

Work in the dress trade is lagging, despite early reports that the chemise silhouette was "a shot in the arm" to the industry, retailers reportedly are moving cautiously before sending in orders in the quantity that would start things moving in the shops. In some instances, modifications in the extreme form of the new silhouette are being made to spur consumer acceptability of such garments.

In the coming weeks, the miscellaneous trades as well as the major divisions of the garment industry will be going head-to-head against the fall season, and this will reduce the number of members now out of work, the cutters' chief predicted.

Openings for Classes

There are still some openings in the classes in grading starting in the fall, Secretary Harry Shapiro reports. Those interested in upgrading their skill and earning ability should apply to him at the local office.

Registration for the classes may be made any time, since if an opening is not available immediately, the member is placed on a list for subsequent classes.

Heilbrecht Retires

Stewart Heilbrecht, member of Local 10 for about 35 years and business agent since 1933, will retire at the end of July, Falkman has announced. Heilbrecht, a divorced Zionist since his youth, is planning to go to Israel, which he has visited at various times and where members of his family have settled.

On the recommendation of Manager Falkman and the executive board the membership meeting approved the decision of Bernard Zinsky as business agent. He joined

LOCAL 10 Regular Meeting Monday, June 30

the organization in 1964 and served as a member of the executive board for six years. He has also been active in organizational work.

The good wishes of the membership for success in his new work was extended to Zinsky by Local Pres. Sam Winok, who presided at the meeting.

Aid to Histadrut

Manager Falkman discussed the forthcoming drive to raise funds for Histadrut, the Israeli trade union federation.

The drive has been endorsed, and is being aided by, the AFL-CIO to express the solidarity of American trade unions with Histadrut on the occasion of Israel's tenth anniversary. Voluntary contributions will be solicited.

Falkman became chairman of the American Trade Union Council of the National Committee for Labor Israel last November, succeeding the late Vice Pres. Joseph Breslaw.

Shipping ILGers Friends in Need

Members of Midwest Region Local 286 in Ishpeming, Mich., "have hearts of gold," contends Viola Medlyn, the local's community counselor. Here's her proof:

Recently a member, mother of two girls, was laid off, two weeks short of eligibility for unemployment insurance. Her husband had lost his job earlier and exhausted his unemployment insurance benefits. The family was desperate, lacking even money to buy milk for the two children.

Viola Medlyn brought the problem to the attention of fellow local members and asked for their help. The next day, she was deluged with food. "There was enough food and money collected to last the family a month," she reports.

Heretofore a member of Local 286, Viola Medlyn was appointed community counselor for the local several months ago, after taking an ILGWU-sponsored two-day course in community service at the Northern Michigan College of Michigan State University.

Boys' Town Bounty



E. Howard Molteni, manager of New York Italian Cloakmen's Local 48, gives check for \$17,500 to Monsignor John Patrick Carroll-Abbing, director of Boys' Town in Italy, for support of Local 48 Boys' Town in Naples.

'Group Life' Topic at Education Windup

A capacity attendance of New York area ILGers at the closing spring session of the union's Thursday-evening educational and recreational program at Textile High School lasted rapidly May 25, as Dr. Bernard Stern, of the Brooklyn College faculty, discussed "Cooperation Within Groups."

The May 25 session marked the end of a season of Thursday-evening activities which included discussion of topics ranging from the

theater to the labor movement, from psychology and colonialism to automation and the enjoyment of good music.

Participants were advised that similar lectures and discussions, led by experts in various fields, would be scheduled during the summer months at the ILGWU's air-conditioned general headquarters building at 1719 Broadway, reports Education Department Secretary Pamela Cohen.

No Matter the Name, 'Wreck' Law the Same

It seems that the labor movement has done such an excellent job of pinning a "raid" label on so-called "right-to-work" laws that the Ohio Chamber of Commerce has come up with another title.

The new title is "Freedom of Choice," which John R. Rooney, secretary-treasurer of the Ohio CIO Council, says is "simply an effort to come up with some more fancy language in another attempt to disguise its campaign against unions and workers."

And that's the reality. And that means you're in trouble. Because people buy less, your sales less, and you need you like a hole in the head," it emphasizes.

Prepared by the union's political Department and illustrated by JUSTICE artist Bernard Neuman, the booklet offers an eight-point program to end the recession.

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chairman, of Operatory Local 14, and chairman of the Cloak Joint Board. He was elected business agent in 1938.

Since 1945, when the Tuenio cloak industry sick benefit fund was established, he has served also as its union representative.

BOOK FRONT

by Miriam Spichecker

Cliche, Comedy In Stereotype Of Dress Boss

REIDMAN AND SON. By Erik Sell. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.95.

The class struggle and the human comedy have a special flavor on Seventh Avenue and it is there that Erik Sell has sought to depict in terms of the dress business and the warm human beings who populate it.

The test of his success is the fact that, once started, the book must be read to its conclusion. This is not at all due to intricacies of plot or solutions of mystery. Indeed, there is little of either in the book.

What does make the book attractive is the character of Morris Reidman, who reveals his own cynicism and faith, his problems with his wife and his son, his psychosomatic



reactions to the pressures of the garment business in the one long monologue that constitutes the book.

He comes close to being the stereotype of all Seventh Avenue bosses in that he is pictured as being overcompulsively, combative, loud but also considerate, friendly with the workers despite his arguments, and completely without any illusions about human nature, competition and corporate survival.

But Mr. Sell has also made him the vehicle for a continuous flow of comments about the world, Talmudically-wise judgments and restatements of language that are not only funny, but almost always, also loaded with the feeling that suffering is an unavoidable aspect of life, that its better to be good than bad, and that money, of which Sellman possesses plenty, is not everything in life.

The mixture of cliche and comedy makes Reidman and Son easy reading. There are only short glimpses of the shop, and some of the big scenes have the familiarity of television aerials. But in all probability, Mr. Sell's intention was not so much to be profound as to be entertaining. Therefore, there is a little of genuine style in his book.

For those who work in and around the garment industry, Reidman and Son provides an exercise in the recognition of types and a brief visit with the Seidman was "low" family or not must face the same universal problems confronting all families.

Every week is "book week," as the ILGWU Book Division regularly sends out in obtaining the best in reading matter, and contributes generously toward the purchase cost. For information, write Book Division, ILGWU, 1719 Broadway, New York City 19.

Present medical credit cards will not be valid after July 1. The new cards are now available at offices of these locals.

N. Y. Members Must Get Medical Credit Cards

Members of New York Locals 26, 82, 90, 99, 105, 122 and 155 are advised by Assistant Executive Secretary James Lipitz that the medical credit cards must be obtained in order to get service at the New Union Credit Center during the period July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968. This applies only to members of these locals.

Present medical credit cards will not be valid after July 1. The new cards are now available at offices of these locals.

Bowling Champions



Locals 234 and 243 of Northeast Department's Easton (Pa.) District have captured Lehigh Valley Trade Union Bowling League championship for the time. Shown with trophy are (left to right) team members Anthony Caccare, Frank Chisari, Peter Schiro (captain) and Anthony DeFrancisco; Business Agent Earl Laub, and team mates Walter Heilbrecht and George Hartzell.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

LIVING-A LA CARTE

MORE AND MORE, Americans are living from hand to mouth. "We expected food consumption expenditures would rise about \$79 billion in 1958 from \$75 billion in 1957," says Paul S. Willis, president of the Grocery Manufacturers of America. But they were too modest. It appears the industry is running ahead of that prediction," adds Mr. Willis. The food industry is "the brightest spot in the economy at this time," says he.

Running it a close second are the medical profession and the landlords. Food, rent and medical care are essentials. They can neither be delayed nor denied. From the consumer's point of view, they constitute a three-pronged attack by monopolistic forces on family life. They take the prime share of the pay envelope.

Against them the consumer has no defense. The family budgeting the pay envelope for the coming week must first set aside for such standing charges as loans and installment payments. Then it must provide for the triple-threat food-medical-rent or mortgage costs.

With what little is left, it can make other purchases in a fast diminishing order of priority. Many purchases must now be passed up. "You can quite reasonably say, for example, that food stores' fine gains are robbing other retailers," says *Business Week* magazine.

UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES, it is ironic for members of the present Administration in Washington to consider cures for this situation in terms of greater windfalls for corporations. Tax relief is being denied to the nation's consumers, who have insufficient power to purchase what is already produced. Yet, rapid-depreciation tax schemes for new corporate plant and production facilities, which many believe are the cause of our present production-purchase imbalance, are being urged.

An Administration surrounded by Big Business brains seems unable to think in non-corporate terms of the plight of millions of American families feeling the pinch of total or partial unemployment. In recent weeks, one after another of its spokesmen have come forth with easy assurances that the ten-month-old recession is about to turn a corner.

ADDRESSING THE MOBILIZED MANAGERS of American industry last month, President Eisenhower conceded that the "American people believe in good wages." But the assembly cheered him roughly as he warned that the "American people are going to be looking over the shoulders of those sitting at every [wage] bargaining table."

The cheers burst forth because the President was pointing to the new cure for the recession. That is "flexibility."

Not flexibility in the salaries of the 93 top corporation presidents and board chairmen, whose salaries average \$162,694 a year with additional compensations boosting many beyond the quarter and even half million mark.

Not flexibility in corporation profits. No one in the Administration even said, "pardon me," when General Motors' president Harlow Curtice recently told a Congressional committee that the company sets its prices to get a return of 15 per cent on net value; or when former Treasury Secretary George Humphrey, now head of National Steel Corp., testified that steel prices would not go down even though production had dropped to 68 per cent of capacity.

Make no mistake! It is flexibility in wages that Big Business masterminds are talking up. At this turn in our economic history, they hold it is good sense to keep wages down while using tax windfalls to encourage corporations to build for producing more.

The Administration's gravest error in this respect is willful refusal to recognize that the nation's biggest and most numerous consumers are precisely its wage earners and their families. In pitting consumers against wage earners, as he did at the managers' assembly, Mr. Eisenhower showed the lack of understanding which keeps him from providing the leadership Americans are learning not to expect from him.

"Window Dressing"



Reds, Riots and Reckonings

By
Serafino Romualdi

Excerpts from an article in the AFL-CIO News by the Inter-American Representative of the AFL-CIO, formerly a member of the ILGWU staff.

THE VIOLENT anti-Nixon demonstrations in Peru and Venezuela, and the others of minor character that took place in Uruguay and Bolivia during the recent visit of the Vice President to Latin America, clearly indicate a pre-arranged plan of insurrectional Communist organization and direction.

Unfortunately, the Communists have been able to build upon a widespread popular resentment in Latin America of U.S. policies, particularly in the areas of trade and foreign aid. Many Latin Americans blame those policies for the current economic difficulties which have arisen throughout most of the region.

Our next door neighbors are keenly aware that only 2 per cent of all the billions which our country has spent on foreign aid since the end of World War II has been allotted to nations in this hemisphere.

EVEN greater resentment is caused by U.S. trade policies, which Latin Americans have come to look upon as undependable, short-sighted and too often disastrous to nations which must depend upon exports of raw materials for their very livelihood.

Venezuela, for example, has an economy which depends for its well-being on oil exports. When U. S. purchases of oil are limited by voluntary quotas, as at present, and when our domestic producers demand still stiffer curbs, Venezuelans are pinched and fear that our policies will destroy their economy.

In Peru, scene of the other most violent demonstration, the nation has suffered from declines in exports of zinc and lead and is disturbed by the drive in Congress to impose higher duties on these metals.

ANOTHER factor in the demonstrations in Venezuela was purely political. We must not forget that there was a lapse of only 100 days between the fall of the Perez Jimenez dictatorship and the Vice President's arrival in Caracas. The Communists were able to build upon the students' strong resentment over the fact that Perez Jimenez and his chief of police, Pedro Estrada, were granted visas to enter the United States.

It is comforting, however, that the overwhelming majority of the Venezuelan people—as represented by the three leading political parties—unreservedly condemned the attacks on Nixon and described May 13 as "a day of sorrow for the Venezuelans."

NEWSPAPER clippings received from Peru and Venezuela, as well as comments from many private individuals, indicate that the attacks against Nixon are bringing Latin American democratic parties to the belated realization that no collaboration is possible with the Communist Party and that tolerance of its activities will ultimately spell the doom of those democratic regimes which permit them.

In Peru, the leading party, APRA, has long realized this fact and has consistently refused to have anything to do with the Communists, even when APRA was suffering under a brutal military dictatorship.

Unfortunately, however, democratic parties in Venezuela, Chile, Ecuador and, to a certain extent, in Brazil and Argentina still persist in the error of dealing with Communists as if they were "merely political adversaries" rather than mortal enemies of democracy and freedom.

LATIN Americans must realize that we are engaged in a mortal struggle with Soviet imperialism and Communist subversion. They must, therefore, be willing to demonstrate, as a spontaneous demonstration of their democratic beliefs, that they are for the Western conception of the democratic way of life, against any compromise with those who believe in tyranny and suppression of human rights.

Organized labor in Latin America, in its vast democratic majority, for many years has demonstrated its adherence to this sound and honest policy. Mutual respect and solidarity between labor in the Americas rests upon 15 years of active cooperation between unions of Latin America and the AFL-CIO and other North American labor.

On our part, the United States must move at once to a sound and constructive re-examination of our policies vis-à-vis Latin America. We must provide greater and more effective economic help and, especially, we will have to find a way of stabilizing revenues from Latin American exports to prevent the economic dislocations which are the root of many troubles.

In addition, we must adopt a more honest political approach by encouraging and giving help to the democratic regimes and by cold-shouldering—within the limits of diplomatic propriety—those illegal dictatorships which still remain in power.

